

## ENLIGHTENING

## THE NORTH.

## Congressman Norton's Brilliant Defence of the South.

Washington, April 25.—Special: Judge Norton made a short speech in the House on Monday, on conditions in the South, in reply to some comparisons which had been drawn by Representatives between the Northern States and the Southern ones. He presented the situation in the Southern States in a very clear, concise manner, and it will prove interesting reading to all Southerners. He said in part:

"Some days ago the gentleman from Iowa made some comparisons between his own State and some Southern States, referring especially to Alabama, in the matter of educational facilities, making the contrast strongly against the South. This is only a sample of many of the like references to the South on the floor of this House. I desire to address myself somewhat to these misapprehensions.

"I wish to say that all things and conditions considered, the South has done and is doing as much in these and other directions as any other part of the country. The disadvantages under which the South has labored for the last thirty years are greater than anyone outside of it can well conceive of or even believe.

"The South has paid to other sections of this country since the war in three items, viz: pensions, interest and tariff protection, enough to have paid the public debt at the close of the war, or about \$2,500,000,000. And all this, too, after she had been devastated by war and robbed of millions and millions by the carpet-bag governments after the war. Men, out of the South, assuming to discuss questions, never consider these facts in their comparisons.

"South Carolina, with a property assessment of less than \$200,000,000, has paid for pensions over and above every dollar received by pensioners in that State about \$40,000,000. The eleven seceding States have paid in the same way, for the same purpose \$500,000,000 above all going to them.

"The South has paid about \$1,000,000,000 interest for money to make and harvest her crops, and not less than \$1,500,000,000 for special protection to the protected interests of other sections.

"The people of the South, being mainly producers in the markets of the world in competition with all countries and were forced to buy in the protected markets of the United States, guarded by protective laws.

"In addition to this direct financial drain great damage has been suffered by the South, growing out of the prejudice, and falsehoods, and the misrepresentation of the North against Southern people. Much of this has come of the reconstruction period. Missionaries with carpet bags came South from the North after the war and took control of the negro, voted him to suit their nefarious purposes, and taught him that it was not wrong to rob and murder white men, to burn and despoil white homes.

"Here began lynchings. They never occurred at the South until the John J. Pattersons, the R. K. Scotts, the B. F. Whittemores and their fellow missionaries from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and Ohio and other parts of the North brought their malevolent political influences and social teachings to the Southern negro. No case of, or cause for lynching can be shown among the negroes of the South until the reconstruction period, the days of the Northern carpet-bagger in the South.

"The reputation of the South has been affected by these men, who, after going North, painted the people of the South as black in iniquity as their own souls. But during all these years the South has suffered in silence, patiently awaiting a proper vindication of her people by an impartial future.

"Notwithstanding the war was hell, military rule, barbarism and reconstruction were worse—worse than the frogs and flies, the locusts and lice, the darkness and death sent upon the Egyptians; yet the South stands today resplendent in the character of a great and splendid people, unscarred by the blight of war, unsullied by the rot of reconstruction, undaunted by poverty and oppression. She maintains the integrity of her character and on the top of the Pisgah of Hope looks out over a goodly land in full view of as grand and glorious future as is vouchsafed to mortal man.

"The South has emerged from this condition of helpless dependency. Energetic and progressive, she leaps forward by bounds to her natural position of industrial and commercial supremacy. As was so well said by the immortal Henry W. Grady: 'Of the three essential items of all industries—cotton, iron and wood—that region has easy control. In cotton a fixed monopoly; in iron, proven supremacy; in timber, the reserve supply of the republic. From this assured and permanent advantage, against which artificial conditions cannot prevail, has grown an amazing system of industries.'

"Today the South has one billion

dollars invested in manufacturing, paying to labor annually \$350,000,000 in wages.

"Twenty years ago the South had \$21,900,000 invested in cotton factories; their 584,000 spindles used 221,000 bales of cotton. In 1890 there was \$48,000,000 invested in southern cotton mills, with 1,605,000 spindles, using 545,000 bales of cotton. There has been a greater growth during the last ten years, until now there is \$125,000,000 invested in southern cotton mills, and their 6,000,000 spindles will use 2,000,000 of this year's crop of cotton. There is no reason why this rate of increase should not continue. Twenty years from now we shall see 60,000,000 southern spindles, supplying the increased demand for cotton goods and using three fourths of a twenty-million bale crop of cotton.

"In the production of coal the southern mines have risen from 5,959,209 tons in 1880 to 42,863,448 tons in 1899; in coke production, from 299,430 tons to 5,140,977 tons; in pig iron production, from 303,031 tons to 2,360,554 tons; in phosphates, from 750,600 tons to 2,000,000 tons.

"The South produced 474,614,756 bushels of grain in 1880; the crop last year was 748,796,476 bushels. The South had 20,000 miles of railroad in 1880; last year there was 50,000 there.

"The southern states have half the standing timber of the country, and are now building up rapidly an immense trade in wood and lumber. It will not be long before she will control this field of industry. The South grows 72 varieties of field crops and 65 varieties of garden truck, fruits and melons.

"But with all today sees only the beginning of the South's industrial and commercial development. What has been done by our people during the last 30 years has been done in the face of intensely adverse conditions, and in spite of the heavy hand of unfavorable legislation. Our industries have suffered from discriminating freight rates by land and water, and do so yet. They have been retarded by the lack of money and its increase in value year by year. We have worked and struggled against our poverty in the face of a social and industrial ostracism such as few sections of the world have ever known.

"But when we remember that success begets success, that oppressive restrictions and prejudices fall before power, then we see the South, industrially free, moving forward with leaps and bounds to the industrial and commercial supremacy she earns.

"We only hope for the domination of our common country in every field of life when we look forward to the day when somewhere South—maybe at Charleston, S. C., and I hope so—there will be built a commercial city that will be to the modern world what Rome and Venice and Carthage were to the ancient world. From it will go forth the most valuable and valuable products, mineral and vegetable, to all the parts of the earth to bring returns for the enrichment and the glory of the southern states.

"The day will come when millions of bales of southern cotton, manufactured at southern looms; when millions of tons of southern iron, manufactured in southern forges; when millions of feet of lumber, cut by southern mills, will find their way to every port upon the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian oceans. We are called upon to supply the needs of the Occident and the Orient. The duty is ours, and the rewards of the honest worker, of wealth, of honor and of power, shall be ours also."

## The New Board of Education

Columbia, April 25.—Governor McSweeney has appointed the members of the State board of education.

For some time past there has been a great deal of interest taken in the appointments of this board, and Governor McSweeney has received a great mass of suggestions and recommendations. In making the appointments Governor McSweeney has undertaken to appoint men who are well known throughout their districts and to the State as high-toned, honest and conscientious men. He has selected one layman and all of the other appointments are from among those who have for years been connected with the schools or colleges of the State.

Under the law Governor McSweeney is chairman of the State board and Superintendent of Education McElhara is secretary of the board, both being members of the board.

The appointments as announced today are: First district, Henry P. Archer, of Charleston; 2d district, Graves L. Knight, of Graniteville; 3d district, J. I. McGinn, of Due West; 4th district, H. T. Cook, of Greenville; 5th district, Prof. A. R. Banks, of Rock Hill; 6th district, Senator W. A. Brown, of Marion; 7th district, the Hon. Thos. M. Rayner, of Orangeburg.

New York, April 24.—The United States transport *Machine* will sail tomorrow for Puerto Rico with between \$400,000 and \$500,000 in subsidiary coin. This is the first installment of the \$2,000,000 voted by congress to be distributed among the inhabitants of that island.

Butterick's Delicacies, Standard Designer. H. G. Osteen & Co., Liberty Street.

## Great Fire in Canada.

## HULL DESTROYED AND OTTAWA SUFFERS TERRIBLY.

ESTIMATED LOSS \$20,000,000.

Ottawa, April 27.—Five square miles of territory burned over; more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000 and between 12,000 and 15,000 men, women and children homeless, is a summing up of the havoc wrought by the fire which has been raging at Hull and Ottawa since yesterday morning, and at mid night was not completely under control.

Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared and are now mere heaps of charred wood and ashes. Half a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull waterworks, the Hull court house and jail, the postoffice, the convent—almost every business place and about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it.

The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from the main street of Hull and as a gale was blowing from the northwest right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both the Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa river and Chaudiere falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one.

By half past 11 o'clock the fire had got a good hold on Main street and the entire street with dozens of cross streets, was burned. Practically there is not a house left on the street. About this time the fire had made a jump of nearly half a mile and ignited Eddy's wood yard, near the match factory. It was soon in flames and a 50 mile an hour gale was blowing a high column of flame across Bridge street and set fire to the Eddy paper mill and the other buildings of the company. The fire at this time also sprang across the Ottawa river and caught the sheds in the rear of the Mackay Milling company on Victoria island and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria Chaudiere islands, one the power houses of the Ottawa Electric company and half the buildings on the two islands were in flames.

In this city it is estimated that besides the mills, factories, etc., burned 1,500 residences were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000,000 and the insurance at \$2,500,000.

## WHAT OTIS SAYS.

Washington, April 24.—Gen Otis cabled the following account of recent engagements in the Philippines:

Manila, April 24. Early morning 7th several hundred Tagalos and Vizayans attacked battalion Fortieth infantry at Cagayan, north coast of Mindanao. Our casualties 2 killed, 11 wounded; enemy's loss 53 killed, 18 wounded and captured in city, besides other losses suffered on retreat. Young reports from northwestern Luzon several hundred natives influenced by Aginaldo's bishop, Aglipak, attacked his troops at several points and in turn had been attacked. Their loss in attack on Batoc, 15th inst, 106 killed and during the entire fighting from 15th to 17th, 333 killed. Our loss during period, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Young has plenty of troops and will have little further opposition. Affairs at other Luzon points improving, local presidents and inhabitants of towns giving information and rendering assistance, troops now taking possession of interior small towns.

## QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by A. J. China. A.

Gov McSweeney has appointed and issued a commission to Mrs Dr T. C. Robertson of Columbia to be lady commissioner for South Carolina at the Paris exposition. Mrs Robertson expects to spend all of this summer abroad, spending most of her time in Paris at the exposition.

## Not a Safe Jurymen.

"I should like to be excused, your honor," says a man who has been summoned on a jury.

"What for?"

"I love a man \$10 and wish to buy him up and pay it."

"Do you mean to tell the court that you would hunt up a man to pay a bill instead of waiting for him to hunt you up?"

"Yes, your honor."

"You are excused. I don't want any man on the jury who will lie like that."

## Bloody Work Going on in the Philippines.

## Though Peace Presumably Prevails the Soldiers are Hard Worked.

Manila, April 25, 6 20 p. m.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Carceras, province of South Carmarines, bring details of a fight April 16, in which 80 Filipinos were killed. The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and Gen Bell sent three detachments of the Forty-eighth regiment with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, a majority of whom were armed with bolos.

The Filipinos wore Carabao hide helmets, coats and shields. They were put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor.

Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight and the bolomen never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans were wounded.

Lieut Bath with 20 cavalrymen from the Thirty-seventh coerced 50 bolomen in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo.

Gen Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolomen and last week killed a total of 125. A squadron of the Eleventh cavalry is about leaving Manila on board the transport *Lennox* to reinforce them. The insurgents keep the province in a state of terror and are wreaking vengeance on natives who trade with the Americans, burning many villages, including the populous town of San Fernando.

Gen Bell issued a proclamation declaring that he will retaliate relentlessly unless this guerrilla war ceases and that he will burn all the towns which harbor guerrillas.

In a fight at Sargogon, Albay province, on April 16, three companies of the 47th infantry, Capt Gordon commanding routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolomen, killing 53.

It is understood Gen Otis intends to sail on the *Mead* or the *Grant* early in May. He will be accompanied by his staff and will probably visit Hong Kong and other ports.

Manila, April 26, 6 16 p. m.—About 300 of the enemy have been killed recently in North Iloos, including Dodd's fight and the attack on Batoc(?) April 16, when from 600 to 700 rebels, a quarter of whom were armed with rifles, determinedly attacked the Americans, charging their positions and fighting at close quarters. The engagement lasted all the afternoon, the enemy burning the town, but they were repulsed after the arrival of American reinforcements.

The insurgents generally were aggressive in that province. They captured an American provision wagon near Layo. The Americans having obtained evidence that the alcaldes (mayors) of Layo, Magsingal, Cagobas and Sinit were holding treacherous communication with the insurgents, imprisoned them and burned Layo's town hall.

## Cotton Seed Oil Bill.

The following from the News and Courier about the Grout bill, which, it is said, will seriously affect the cotton seed oil industry if passed, will be of interest to many people here:

A vigorous fight is being made before the agricultural committee of the house against the passage of the Grout bill, which, if successful, will effect very injuriously the cotton seed oil industry of the south. Representative Stokes, who is a member of the agricultural committee, is taking an active part in the fight against the bill in the interest of his own constituents and the cotton seed oil industry of the south generally. He said: The newspapers of the south are not giving as much attention to this measure as its importance to the interests of their section would warrant, and it seems to me that the people of the south are not aware how seriously this bill will affect their industries, or they would take a keener interest in the proceedings before the committee. There have been cotton seed oil men from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia up here looking after individual interests, but as yet there has only been one delegation before the committee, and that was from Texas. In his judgment the people who have large interests in the cotton seed oil trade should at once get their side of the question before the agricultural committee at the earliest possible moment, for the people of the north and northwest sections of the country are working very hard for the passage of the bill, and if there is not some hard and effective work done by the people of the south and other sections which will be affected by the passage of the bill it seems to me that the cotton seed industry will suffer very greatly.

## Not a Violent Case.

Mrs Peck—Henry, what would you do if I were to die suddenly?

Henry—Pray don't talk of such a thing. I think it would almost drive me crazy.

Mrs Peck—Do you think you would marry again?

Henry—Oh, no! I don't think I would be as crazy as that.

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## Notice of Registration.

The State of South Carolina—Sumter County—Office of Supervisors of Registration, Sumter County, Sumter, S. C., February 1st, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, and in conformity with the requirements of the State Constitution, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, and for the issuing of transfers, etc., will be open at the office of Supervisors of Registration in the court house, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on the first Monday of each month, until thirty days before the next general election. Minors who shall become of age during that period of thirty days shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed, if otherwise qualified. The requirements for a qualified voter are that the applicant for registration shall be able to read and write correctly, or possess in his own name property to the amount of three hundred dollars, upon which he pays taxes.

E. F. BURROWS, T. D. BURROS, J. M. KNIGHT, Supervisors of Registration Sumter Co. Feb 1

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